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REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF A SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM
IN THE AGENDA OF THE NINETEENTH SESSION

QUESTION OF TIBET

Letter dated 30 October 1964 from the Permanent Representatives
of El Salvador, Nicaragua and the Philippines to the United
Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On the instructions of our Governments, we have the honour to propose, pursuant to rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the agenda of the nineteenth regular session of the General Assembly of the following item:

"Question of Tibet".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure, this request for the inclusion of this item in the agenda is accompanied by an explanatory memorandum, which is attached hereto.

(Signed) Antonio ALVAREZ VIDAURRE (El Salvador)
Guillermo SEVILLA SACASA (Nicaragua)
Salvador P. LOPEZ (Philippines)

Explanatory memorandum

1. The General Assembly, at its sixteenth regular session, discussed the question of Tibet and adopted by large majority resolution 1723 (XVI), dated 20 December 1961, the terms of which are as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1353 (XIV) of 21 October 1959 on the question of Tibet,

"Gravely concerned at the continuation of events in Tibet, including the violation of the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people and the suppression of the distinctive cultural and religious life which they have traditionally enjoyed,

"Noting with deep anxiety the severe hardship which these events have inflicted on the Tibetan people, as evidenced by the large-scale exodus of Tibetan refugees to the neighbouring countries,

"Considering that these events violate fundamental human rights and freedoms set out in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including the principle of self-determination of peoples and nations, and have the deplorable effect of increasing international tension and embittering relations between peoples,

"1. Reaffirms its conviction that respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is essential for the evolution of a peaceful world order based on the rule of law;

"2. Solemnly renews its call for the cessation of practices which deprive the Tibetan people of their fundamental human rights and freedoms, including their right to self-determination;

"3. Expresses the hope that Member States will make all possible efforts, as appropriate, towards achieving the purposes of the present resolution."

2. Notwithstanding the solemn call by the General Assembly for the cessation of practices which deprive the Tibetan people of their fundamental rights and freedoms, it is apparent from authentic reports, including official statements of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, that such rights and freedoms have been and are being forcibly denied to the Tibetan people. The continuance of such conditions

confronts the States Members of the United Nations with the responsibility, in compliance with the aforesaid resolution, to make all appropriate efforts towards achieving the purposes of the resolution.

3. There is reason to believe, on the basis of eyewitness reports of refugees fleeing oppression in Tibet to neighbouring States, as well as from other sources, that the situation in Tibet at the present time is in many respects even worse than at the time of the adoption of the aforesaid resolution in 1961, that human rights and freedoms are still being forcibly denied, that religious and civil liberties of the Tibetan people are still being suppressed, and that the situation in Tibet remains a source of grave concern to the Member States representing the international community.

4. The Governments of the Philippines, El Salvador and Nicaragua, deeply convinced that the United Nations has an obligation to address itself once again to this question, and in the expectation that Member States will make all appropriate efforts towards achieving the purpose of the resolution of 20 December 1961 quoted above, propose the inclusion of an item entitled "Question of Tibet" in the agenda of the nineteenth regular session of the General Assembly.
